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Send 10c. postage for new 500-page book, "Guide to Housekeeping," containing nearly 3,000 illustrations, or 2c. for any of the following separate catalogues: Catalogue of Chairs, Catalogue of Rattan Goods, Cata-

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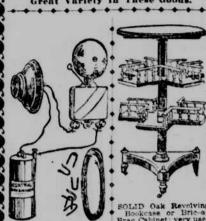
Household Nacessities.

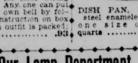
A FEW OF OUR LEADING SPECIAL-Branching westward from our great south hall are the numerous departments devoted to pure house hold effects, which housekeepers can and will appreciate upon sight. Convenient, easy of access, all under plain view, a visit here will greatly simplify the matter of shopping.

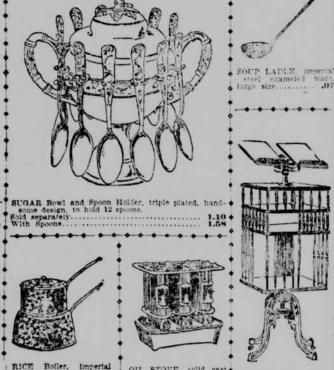
To begin with—
In Wicker Ware we have an exhaustive stock full-size Clothes llaskets

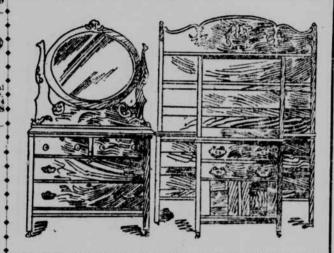
Clothes Horses (wooden). 46c. Ironing Boards. 47c. Clothes Beautifully worn of wicker work. 28c. Wicker Vewspaper Rack. 28c. Wicker Acwspaper Rack. 28c. Wicker Waste Basket. 29c. Beautifully woven of wicker work.

Wall Pockets and Music Racks. 50c. Ladies Standing Work Basket. 1.18 Baby Baskets. can be handsomely trimmed









A RARE EXHIBIT In Our Carpet Department.

We are generally far in the front of the field with Spring goods when the bright shopping weather approaches and the rejuvenating of houses begins in town and country; commencing with Carpets:

Many electing to put in handsome Smyrna, Algerian, Javanese or Daghestan Rugs, which go very far toward covering up worn places and giving to dingy interiors a glowing and bright ap-

The prospects are that more and better Carpets will be sold han for a very long time.

Our output is certainly most satisfactory, and we are daily doing bigger business. A business of magnitude, because our goods are the BEST and our prices are so low as to be stupelying to dealers and purchasers alike.

"We intend to fight it out on this line." For instance:

NEW SPRING CARPETS. Lot of very superior in the latest state of the special price now special attention to at \$1.00 per yard, now, 70 Again, 1.000 rolls of the best lagrain Carpet ever produced for the money, superior in colors and designs, all wool, extra supers, per yard.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Lot of Ingrain Carpets, odd lengths and a variety of patter some of them wood, some cotton, from 3 yards to 25 or 30 yar of a kind Lot of odds and ends in Tapestry Carpets, good assortment patterns, in 10 to 35 yard lengths, formerly selling at 65c, a

JAPANESE RUGS AT HALF PRICE.

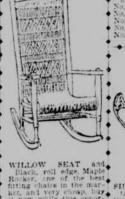
SAN JO JAPANESE MATTING RUGS. 36x72 \$1.10 Japanese Matting, large assorment, fancy colors, latest effects, 19c, per yard. CHINA MATS.

2—27x1660 4—33x2099 3—30x1875 5—36x22 81.10

1x2 80.00 0x3 84.05 0x4 80.60 5x2; 4.13 0x3 5.78 0x4; 7.43 MADE-UP RUGS.

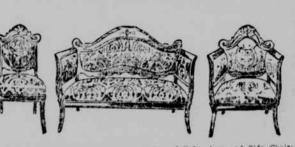
Rugs made from the odds and ends of the body the various kinds of carpets carried in our stoc fleed AT LESS THAN COST OF MATERIAL-20c. Carpets Made, Laid and Lined Free.







SAUCEPANS.



Linen, Upholstery and Bedding.

of Curtains, Portieres, Table-Cloths, Napkins, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Com-fortables, Blankets and everything

JUST THE SPOT FOR A PARK.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND WOULD BE A SU-PERB PLEASURE GROUND.

TURNED INTO THAT, IT WOULD BE ONE OF THE METROPOLIS'S MOST DELIGHTFUL ATTRAC-TIONS-BUT WOULD THE GOVERN-

MENT GIVE IT UP? Think of it, a park on Governor's Island! Think of the name being changed back to that old romantic title, given the place by the Indians, of Pagganck. Or better still, contemplate the restoration of that old name of Nooten, or Nutten Island, when the big nut trees used to shade the greensward of the water-circled spot, and when the Dutch boys and maidens used to go there for picnics and to gather nuts in the early days of Manhattan Island's his-While intended by nature for a breathing spot for wearied souls who, like old Governor Cornbury would like to fly to some place of absolute quiet and freedom from outward disturbance for a time, this emerald in the bosom of the spreading expanse of water seems to have been fated from the first to be used in some official capacity or other. It was the first place occupied by the Dutch, while before that It appears to have been a sort of desultory abidingplace of the Indians. According to a note in the an clent record, it was used as a sheep farm by the Dutchmen. But it remained for the redoubtable Wouter Van Twiller to round up a sort of executive

ossession of the emerald of the Bay.

It will be remembered by readers of the quaint history of Manhattan's early days that he was appointed to the Governorship in 1633, and four years later he secured Pagganck for his own use. It was under the English period of control that it became a Governor's perquisite, and since that time it has borne its present name of Governor's Island. If Wouter had only known what were to be the needs of this present day, how differently he might have de-ported himself. A council was held at Fort William Henry on September 28, 1691, at which a beginning was made, it would appear, toward giving New York possession of the island. The council decreed that Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, which later was used as the site of Fort Wood, Ellis Island, and a still smaller island which was afterward sub-merged, be added to the county of New-York. The ids examined did not give the situation of the unknown little island which later disappeared, but it tould not have been of much importance. The others

RESTRICTIONS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. Bediow's has become famous by reason of the Statue of Liberty, and because of that the public bave ready access to it. It is also true that within bounds all classes of citizens have the right to visit Governor's Island; but the little folks are not permitted to roll on their Uncle Samuel's grass. They

To Banbury Cross"

satride the black-muzzi-dpeacemakers of Uncle Sam. They cannot play at Napoleon Crossing the Alps among the towering pyramids of solid shot and fuscless shells, nor, however congenial to both the sport might be, can they engage in that hair-lifting game of "Bears in the Woods" with the blue-coated sentries. The more mention of such a thing makes one think of official inquiries, courts-martial, and the

If the council which met in Fort William Henry could only have given the island to the city, what a blessing would have resulted! If the United States Government could be induced to remove its states of the council the cou existing establishment, what a great and inestimab. blessing might yet result to the thousands of pent-up poor little ones who have never known the de-light of paddling about barefoot in clean tidewater. and to hundreds of larger children whose place for number night recreation and fresh air inbreathing the dingy Battery Park?

And what a dreary, dingy spot it has grown to be! Nearly once a minute up to midnight from early norning the elevated trains rumble and roar in and out. The hist of escaping steam shatters the stillheas which is the prime element of recovery for hought-tired brains and labor-wearled bodies. The moke clouds the point like a pail. The cinders from the passing engines load the air, reader grimy black the beautiful green of nature's garb in bee and shrub and restful sod, fill the ears with

pestilent dirt and the heart with added bitterness spoil spotless linen or cheaper lawn, and turn sweet tempers sour.

LIMITATIONS OF BATTERY PARK.

Municipal government has had to deal sternly with the problem of preventing the genius of the tide m claiming its owr again. The land stolen from has been circled about with at embattled front of stone. A broad promenade ex tends up and down, and frequent signs warn the lit tie folks that the one thing best for them to do is forbidden; they must "keep off the grass." So the only objects that get an appreciative touch of it are the men who keep it barbered to convict length and the dogs, who cannot read. The only clean thing to be seen on the Battery is the flagpole, and that just after it has received its annual baptism of just after it has received its annual bayesin of fresh white paint. In the summer come the in-sistent, leather-lunged, unclean, blatant and pro-fane hawkers of excursion tickets. The Battery wall becomes a scene of almost mob violence every

One cannot but feel that it was a great pity that the lease of Governor's Island made by old Governor Clinton in 1784 could not have been made perpetual. He turned it over to one Dr. Price, who built a hotel there and laid out a racecourse, on which races were run in 1785 and 1785.

A FAVORITE ARMY HOME.

On this question of having the island turned over to the city for park purposes, Mayor Strong said: "It would be a mighty good thing if it could be done, and if it was possible it would meet with my done, and if it was possible it would meet with my hearty approval; but I do not know how anything can be accomplished in that direction. I was taking some time ago with an officer of the Army who was stationed there, and he remarked to me that Governor's Island was the ideal Army post of the country. He said it was close to New-York, and was accessible at all hours of the night, or at least as late as 2 o'clock, I believe. It was very convenient to come over to the city to dinner and all that sort of thing, you know, and I guess he was about right. I suppose that to get it turned over to the city we would have to get an act of Congress, which I believe would be pretty difficult. Did you ever know the Government to give up anything she got her hands on?"

The Tribune reporter had to confess his ignorance of any such liberality. If the gift was worth acceptance.

"Well, now, that's just it," chuckled the Mayor, "Well, now, that's just it," chuckled the Mayor, "Well, now, that's just it," chuckled the Mayor, "but you go over and see General Ruger and see what he thinks about it."

This the reporter did, but the General said he was not in a position to discuss it "uniess asked for an official opinion by the Secretary of War."

Later an officer said: "I will tell you, although I prefer you should not use my name, that the Government will never relinquish this post for the reason that its immediate interests in New-York City are too great to warrant a removal to any more distant point. In case of riot, for instance, there is the United States Treasury to be projected, and it might be imperatively necessary to have a body of troops thrown into the city within a very few minutes. You can depend upon it, I think, that the United States will not infortse any suggestion which involves the removal of the troops. Then Governor's Island is also a most important place for the safe deposit of supplies in case of war."

Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, president of the Park Board, was also asked for his views on the park scheme. He said it would undoubtedly be a good thing for the people if it could be campassed. "Yet," he continued, "I do not know that the people would go there in any great numbers unless the island was supplied with the usual round of attractions in the way of concert halls and things of that sort. They now have the Battery, where the sea air is just as fresh, although of course the park there is not so inviting as the island." ceptance.
"Well, now, that's just it," chuckled the Mayor,
"but you go over and see General Ruger and see

GOMPERS'S SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Indianapolis, March 28.-The Executive Council of the Federation of Labor at its recent meeting approved the action of President Compers in send-ing out requests that local unions memoralize Congress in favor of free silver, and a letter is now in circulation, and monster petitions to Congress are expected. The circular says that it is evident that expected. The circular says that it is evident that a well-organized movement exists in Congress favorable to the remonetization of silver. It continues: "It seems, therefore, that it becomes our duty to aid those in Congress who are making a stand favorable to the demands of the American Federation of Labor upon this question." With this object in view, all organizations are requested to send to the United States Senators of their respective States resolutions bearing upon the subject, and also a copy of their resolutions to Senator Henry M. Teiler.

PLAUSIBLE.

From The Atchison Globe. An Atchison man has gone crazy, and his hallu-cination takes a peculiar form; he imagines that his children are centipedes, and screams at the sight of them. It is said that his shoe bills have given him this crazy notion.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

M'KINLEY, CANDIDATE AND PLATFORM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My ancestors were Americans since 1630. My grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary

industries of the American people. If there is anything they are weary of it is the giving away of our work to foreigners; otherwise, importing more than we can pay for, and horrowing money to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government. The Tribune house stands was part of the estate of Cornelius placing the name of the man who is more than any other associated with protection. William McKinley, before the people as their Presidential candidate. To the weary workers of America McKinley and protection are synonymous terms. Now, then, however good a candidate Governor Morton may be, however good a Kepublican he may be, the great mass of voters need to be taught that he is a good protectionist. Name McKinley with no platform and the campaign will run itself, like wildfire. Name McKinley and let the Democrats name Carlisie, and no mass-meetings need be held, no votes need be persuaded, no campaign documents need be sent broadcast to the voters. A Nogthern man has been the champion of protection since its foun sent broadcast to the voters. A Nowthern man-in fact, Southern man, either who is fairly intel-ligent and a true American, who would propose to

To the Editor of The Tribune. would be so few that no attention need be paid to

them.
Let the Republican National Convention nominate |
McKinley and lay down a brief piatform for protection, absolutely ignore silver and all other questions which are side issues of little moment, then

the Rebellion for two years. I think I have established a claim to be heard in your countries as a lover of my country. I have read The Tribune nearly every merning for the last twenty years, and therefore, too, I think I have established a claim for a fair degree of intelligence. I have all this time had my own opinions, and I am giad that in the nain The Tribune has reflected views on the great questions of the day which have been such as were taught me when a lad by the then old colonel of 1812, who was a Henry Clay-Daniel Webster-silver gray Whig, an admirer of Horace Greeley, and who, of course, took his paper.

Now, have I not established a right to say through your columns that I think your course in advocating the candidacy of William McKiniey, of Ohio, for the next President of these United States should be commended by the people of this great Empire State, who know well enough that Governor Morton? Certainly because McKiniey would the voters of this State raily to The Tribune's standard and support McKiniey rather than Governor Morton? Certainly because McKiniey would be sure of election. Why sure? Of the things the people demand to-day above all others—after a trial of a tariff for perfidy only—is the protection of the industries of the American people. If there is anything they are weening in the robust of the protection of the industries of the American people. If there is anything they are weening in the colonial as a fully as possible the wishes of the wishes. When the name of McKiniey was spoken by any of the orators who addressed the meeting it was received with great appliance.

Tattended as a delegate Saturday of the Twenty of the President of the protection of a delegate so the Convention of a ward therefore, too, I this to the tribute of the protection of the State Convention only the work of the work of all the Northern States, and the tile state of the delegates of the delegates of the delegates of the delegates of the distinct and state for the section of the delegates of the state Conv delegate Saturday evening the Re

THE PETER GOELET FARM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I thought you would be interested in some items in regard to the Peter Goelet ancestral farm by purchase. The plot of ground on which this house stands was part of the estate of Cornelius

ST. PETER AND THE PAPACY.

Sir: I noticed on your editorial page this morning a paragraph in relation to the age and pontificate of the present Pope, noting that he had worn the tiara longer than the other Popes, excepting Plus IX, his tenure exceeding that of Peter. Now, may I ask on what authority is Peter classed as on

Papal era only had its beginning about the time

sentity, but and to Emperer Places, control of the Seconds on Bontiace III, Hosboy of Rome, the title of control of the Constanties in establishing a similar force of Constanties in establishing a similar force of Constanties in establishing a similar force of Constanties of the State of the Constanties of

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, who is an agreeable gentleman as well as an unusually well-informed politician, has been much interviewed in the East touching his recent visit to the West. Mr. Fassett is a Morton man. In an interview in "The New-York Hereld" the other day, he said: "In al. of the Western States the four leading candidates are on an equal basis. I heard in California many culogistic things said of Governor Morton. On the Pacific coast Governor Morton has many enthusiastic friends working for him." We are afraid that Mr. Fassett's wisnes ran away with his judgment. If he heard any Morton talk in California, he must have heard it through a telescopophone.

CATALOGUING AN EMPIRE.

ABOUT BRITAIN'S POSSESSIONS.

The Westminster Review. institute was founded twenty-seven years and possesses, besides a valuable freehold in of the leading thoroughfares of London, a

Appailing Figures.—'I wuz readin' the other day," remarked Mosely Wraggs, as the two jogged along, "that a man takes about 2,000 steps in walkin' a mile. That means 4,000 motions of the muscles of each laig, or 8,000 fur both. Ef he swings his arms that's 8,000 more. When a feller walks six miles he moves his muscles mighty near 100,000 times, an' "—"Say," interrupted Tuffold Knutt, "we've walked more'n a mile, hain't we?"
"I reckon."
"Well, we've done a day's work, an' I'm durned tired. Let's rest!"—(Chleago Tribune



SYMPATHETIC PASSER-BY BUT IF HE'S BADLY HURT, WHY DOESN'T HE GO TO THE HOSPITAL? BRITISH WORKMAN-WOT! IN 'IS DINNER-TIM E! !-(Punch